

Norwich Bulletin and Courier

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The Circulation of The Bulletin

The Bulletin has the largest circulation of any paper in Eastern Connecticut and from three to four times larger than that of any in the state. It is delivered to over 2,000 of the 4,053 houses in Norwich and read by ninety-three percent of the people. In Windham, it is delivered to over 800 houses, in Putnam and Danielson to over 1,100, and in all of these places it is considered the local daily.
Eastern Connecticut has forty-nine towns, one hundred and sixty-five postoffice districts, and sixty rural free delivery routes.
The Bulletin is sold in every town and on all of the R. F. D. routes in Eastern Connecticut.

CIRCULATION	
1901, average.....	4,412
1905, average.....	5,920
September 15, 1917...	9,485

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OFF TO CAMP AND WAR.

There were no formalities in connection with the departure of the Norwich contingent destined for Camp Devens at Ayer, Mass., but it could not help but be impressed upon the young men that the whole community was deeply interested in their going, for it brings home with greater emphasis the meaning of this country's participation in the mighty struggle. They go to camp now, but they go to prepare for such greater service as they may be called on to render wherever it may be.

One of the pleasing features connected with their trip to the camp was the manner in which they were furnished with food and fruit by the women of Putnam during the short stop in that city. It was the same delightful and commendable attention which was also shown to the contingents from Willimantic and New London but it cannot fail to win the everlasting thanks of the relatives of those young men as well as the boys themselves. It was a bit of thoughtful attention which cannot be forgotten.

THE SENSIBLE WAY.

Much gratification cannot help being felt, and this must be especially true in Lynn, that the trouble which has existed between the shoe factories in that city and the shoe public safety committee has resulted in an agreement whereby the factories are to open their doors next Monday and 2,000 employees are to return to their benches on the old basis of pay, plus such increases as have been granted in certain factories since that time, and with the understanding that there will be no lockout or no strike for a period of three years. It has apparently been recognized that there has been lost in the past several months hundreds of thousands of dollars which can never be made up. There are some matters, leading up to the deadlock of last April which it is adjusted with the representatives of the public safety committee as the arbiter.

This should mean that all the differences will be smoothed out in a manner that is fair for all concerned. Such is of course the method which should have been followed last spring. It is the one sound and sensible action to resort to under such circumstances and it would be a most fortunate thing for all who may be involved in such disputes and for the country if all labor troubles could be adjusted in that way.

THE NECESSITY OF AIRPLANES.

More and more is the importance of the contribution which this country can make through the production of airplanes, not only for its own use but for the aid of the allies, being impressed upon those who are watching the effects of air activities along all the battle lines.

The aim of the entire nation has been to secure the supremacy of the air. It is recognized that if such can be obtained that a tremendous advantage will have been gained for whatever dependence may have been placed upon the airplane in years gone by, it cannot help being appreciated that it is of the utmost importance today. Assistance which can be gained in no other way is furnished by the air pilots and there is need of beating out the enemy in the field just as much as there is on land or water.

Thus the programme which this country has mapped out for the production of airplanes needs to be developed with all good and speed. It is in the conduct of its present great offensive in more flying machines. This country has made a most encouraging start through the development of a standard motor but even that cannot be looked upon as an accomplishment which cannot be bettered. Improvements are being made all the time. More powerful and faster machines are being turned out constantly and the further development of such machines as this country builds must be undertaken. While we are pushing production we must also strive to at least equal, if not excel, the enemy.

STREET DANGERS

In spite of all that is being done in the way of regulation, enforcement of the laws and the fixing of stiff penalties the effect upon the operators of vehicles in the streets of New York is not such as to cause satisfaction when it is announced by the acting police commissioner that the total accidents during the month of August, amounting to 2,384, were greater by twelve per cent, than those of the corresponding period last year.

The increase involves the street cars as well as the automobiles and motor trucks and in the opinion of the commissioner the cases in which motor vehicles are involved result chiefly from the fact that there is a much larger number of them in use. As evidence of this the collisions among motor vehicles, where the fault is rarely that of the pedestrian, showed an increase of 45 per cent. for the month of August.

With such an increase in the number of vehicles and with the large number of accidents that are occurring, almost 80 a day, it is perfectly apparent that the dangers in the streets of that city are rapidly multiplying. This calls for only the exercise of greater care upon the part of the operators of all vehicles but a closer supervision of regulations, while it must be realized by all pedestrians that there is a greater responsibility which they must assume. Where it is known that danger exists greater care should of necessity be exercised.

SWEDEN MUST ACT.

In connection with the revelations which showed how some of the agents of Sweden had been duped by the German diplomats, the state department takes a justified course in accepting Sweden's position as a neutral country. It is known that danger exists greater care should of necessity be exercised.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The man on the corner says: Too often the chap who is awakened by his conscience turns over and takes another snooze.

It will be interesting to note in the next few weeks whether Dame Fashion issues any mandate against the wearing of furs during the coming winter.

The weatherman is very kindly contributing some warm weather which provides an added reason for curtailing the consumption of coal in the households.

Reference is made to the fact that little is being heard from the king of Italy, but what he is persistently sawing wood.

With the soldiers for the national army go the same Godspeeds and hopes for their early return as were sent to the coast artillerymen a short time ago.

Davy Jones ought to be able to tell whether the vessels which are listed as missing are really to be classed among those which have been sunk "without a trace" or not.

A year or two ago it appeared that the nations of Europe were piling up war debts very rapidly. But the need of it all is made plain now that we are making as determined preparations for victory.

HOME-READING COURSE FOR CITIZEN SOLDIERS

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LESSON NO. 23

GETTING AHEAD IN THE ARMY

Proceeding Lesson 21. Your Post of Honor—2. Making Good as a Soldier—3. Nine Soldierly Qualities—4. Getting Ready for Camp—5. First Days in Camp—6. Cleanliness in Camp—7. Your Health—8. Marching and Care of the Feet—9. Your Equipment and Arms—10. Recreation in Camp—11. Playing the Game—12. Team Work in the Army—13. Grouping Men Into Teams—14. Team Leaders—15. Fighting Arms of the Service—16. Staff Branches of the Service—17. Staff Branches of the Service—18. Army Insignia—19. The Army System of Training—20. Close-Order Drill—21. Extended-Order Drill—22. Guard Duty.

Since regimental and company officers have full responsibility for the efficiency of their teams they are given corresponding authority in promoting men from the ranks to positions as non-commissioned officers. One point as to which you may feel needs is the earnest desire of an officer to give promotion to the men who are best qualified—in other words, to select the men who have cultivated the soldierly qualities and in this show capacity for further development and for leadership. The officers are interested in the advancement of the men as the basis of merit as any of the men are interested in securing promotion. For the officers' own burdens are lightened as the men advance, and almost in direct proportion to their ability to promote the right men.

Chances for Promotion. The first rank above private is corporal. The corporal should be a real leader. He is expected to be more familiar with the various manuals and regulations and with the duties of the men in the squad than are the men themselves. He is expected to use his influence strongly toward building up soldierly qualities among these men. The qualifications which all non-commissioned officers should possess the following have been selected.

CLEANED FROM FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The Austrian battle fleet still remains in the harbour of Pola, while British and Italian monitors attack Trieste. It will have to make its choice soon between fighting the Italian fleet or the Russian squadron in the Gulf of Aden. But if the Italians invade the Adriatic peninsula from the sea, the Austrian fleet will be in a position to bombard them. It is of course possible that both the German and Austrian navies have practically been put out of commission by their men being taken to maintain the strength of the armies. This is a serious situation for the "marines" being on shore service. This, of course, means a great deal to a number of countries that cannot be stated without unmanly boasting. There are no signs of any naval activity in the Adriatic, other than that displayed by the Italians and their allies. The spirit of the Italian navy is certainly to bring about extensive movements of population in and from Europe. The great exodus will no doubt, be to the Dominions and to South America but there may be a strong pressure in every direction from a country so burdened and so exasperated as Germany will be.—London Observer.

The inconveniences which Norway is suffering—including a serious house famine—owing to the influx of foreigners, point to the real dangers of the future. The end of the war is certain to bring about extensive movements of population in and from Europe. The great exodus will no doubt, be to the Dominions and to South America but there may be a strong pressure in every direction from a country so burdened and so exasperated as Germany will be.—London Observer.

America certainly does not spare her enormous wealth in coming into the war. The figures of her Budget for the last year of participation in the war, even in times when we have come to think in thousands of millions. The total asked for, 4,000 millions, of which 1,400 millions is to go in loans to allies. Such figures are calculated to make thoughtful those Germans who are now coming here to the most of America is training officers for an army of five millions. Her airplanes are to number 22,000. To get these things ready will take time, but they indicate the scale upon which the United States contemplates participation in the war.—Westminster Gazette.

The September full moon is usually welcomed as the "Harvest Moon," but this year it is not strictly entitled to that honour quite exceptionally there are two full moons this September, the second being due on the last day of the month, and as the one falls nearer the autumn equinox than to-night's it will be the "Harvest Moon."

But there is little to choose between the two September full moons in this connection, for the retardation of their times of rising on several successive nights—which is the essential difference between the "Harvest Moon" and all other full moons—is practically the same, about twenty minutes; and, if anything, tonight's full moon has the advantage in this respect by a full minute.

Mr. Frank Dillon, tells us that the people of the United States are puzzling their brains to find a suitable nickname for their enemy, the Kaiser. The British Tommy seems to have risen to the occasion, for in many of the camps the American troops are already known as the "Kocktails," after the name of "Tankee" is still much in vogue.

Potato flour as an ingredient of bread is no war-time hardship. Indeed, North Country housewives attribute an excellent quality of their bread to a slight admixture of mashed potatoes with the usual wheat flour. There is no perceptible change in flavor but a consistency is added to the potatoes prevents bread from going dry, or, rather, keeps it moist and fresh for a longer time.—The London Chronicle.

Sea trout are admittedly as delicious as being as salmon (trout anglers) but it is not the case that sea trout are salmon so your "average man" would be all wrong, not all right, in concluding while he feasts on trout that he is eating salmon. Sea trout are a distinct species, and a sea trout should live to the age of Methuselah, never becoming a salmon. The young of which are successively parr, smolts and grise. The young of sea trout are known in various parts of the country as herling, innock

and whiting, and are prime food fishes affording capital sport with fly. The members of the Irish Convention have been photographed. And the group shows some interesting contingents. For instance, Lord Midleton stands next to Mr. Joseph Devlin, M. P. and Mr. Robert Emmet, M. P. Primate, Dr. Crozier, and the Provost of Trinity, the witty and learned Dr. O'Connell, and the Irish author, and not far from him is Colonel Wallace, Grand Master of the Ulster Fraternity. The photograph will be of historic value.

Mr. Gerard tells us how the Khedive's daughter, wife of the Turkish ambassador, made the boorish king of Saxony shake hands with her—and laughing calls it presence of mind. Lord Kitchener and a pretty wit in emergencies. His courage had been called in question, so he caused a kilometre of road to be dug and he walked along it smoking a pipe, accompanied by a number of his staff. When he was asked the penalty of death if he should be found with pipe unlighted at the end of the parade. A momentary absence of mind and a remark of a pipe would have spoiled said and his story.

CANNING

Fruit Pastes

As canning on cream, custards, large cakes, etc., there is nothing quite so wholesome as fruit pastes. Use today's bulletin if the National Emergency Food Garden Commission, which is working with the paper to conserve the food supply of the country.

In making apple paste, the bulletin suggests that you use a pound of sugar to one pound of apple pulp, weighed after fruit is rubbed through a sieve. Cut the apples into quarters. Remove stems and cores. Put fruit into cold water until it is ready to be cooked. Boil tender under cover and over a very low fire in order not to scorch. Rub the tender apples through a coarse sieve, weigh and put into the kettle to be soaked with the sugar under constant stirring until it is rather firm. It can be varied in taste by the aid of different additions, as, for instance, vanilla, peppermint or orange flavor, or cooked with either finely cut citron or finely cut lemon peel.

The paste is poured out into a half-inch layer on flat, clean, marble or glass slabs, which are first rubbed with a cloth dipped in a good salad oil. The paste is then exposed to draft for a couple of days after which the paste is cut into figures. If the paste is well boiled down it is dried easily. (Many small forms for cutting the paste can be found on the market.) The cut paste is placed on the paper, sprinkled with granulated sugar, and common granulated sugar. Then let it stand a couple of days exposed to draft, is dipped in crystallized sugar and placed in a tin or wooden box lined with parchment paper and with layers of the same paper placed between the layers of paste.

Other fruit pastes can be made of cherries, plums and other fruits.

Readers of THE BULLETIN

By sending this coupon to the National Emergency Food Garden Commission, 210 Maryland Bldg., Washington, D. C., with a two cent stamp to pay postage a canning and drying manual free of charge. All you have to do is fill out the space and enclose the two cent stamp for postage. These are twelve page manuals, fully illustrated and are sent out in cooperation with this paper as a part of the personal service we at all times aim to give our readers.

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LITTLE WAR STORIES

Humor of the Trenches. From the trenches on the western front by way of Canada come the story of a soldier's narrow escape from death and the levity displayed by a change illustrating how viewpoints change when men get on the firing line.

Private Mac of an Alberta regiment had a pious upbringing in his early home in Scotland and his religious instructions did not desert him when he came to the front. He was a devout man, and all through the war he has carried "Spurgeon's Sermons" in his breast pocket and occasionally he has some preaching, with his comrades in arms as the congregation.

One of the same regiment, lacked the upbringing and the book of sermons, but possessed a sense of humor. The two were in a group resting and smoking when a shot from a German sniper hit Private Mac in the breast the bullet being deflected by the book.

Private Mac was about to improve the occasion G. "beat him to it," and in a fair imitation of his friend's best preaching manner started in: "Oh, dear friends, what a blessed thing it was that our dear brother wasn't a reading of his book of sermons—our dear brother would have been engaged in worldly conversation with sinful soldier men, for if dear Brother Mac had been a reading of his book of sermons, he would have been a different man."

A Soldier of France. A dozen or more soldier boys just landed from America sat in front of one of the cafes in Paris not far from the Eiffel Tower. These bright faced, square jawed, straight limbed young men from the farms and villages of the middle west were almost all new to the city. They had answered President Wilson's call for men and were the first wearing the uniform of the United States to land in France. They were welcomed as heroes in various parts of that beautiful city. Of this number our dozen men had sought the hospitality and cool protection of the cafe when the attention was to him an unusual sight. There, being slowly pulled up the street by one of the horse-drawn cabs, a weather-worn hearse followed by but one mourner—a poor tired little old woman, who showed in every line of her face and in her manner a picture of sorrow—a loss of hope—utter despair. The American's eyes and his entire expression were changed. He felt a sense of sympathy and the smile of a moment before disappeared when suddenly he stood up and pointing to the hearse cried to his mates: "Fellow soldiers, do you see that? Do you see that? Do you see the uniform they have wrapped around the coffin? It's a French soldier's fellows. Let us do him honor. Fall in!"

And without a word of question, every man took his place in line behind the poverty-stricken little woman, and the example so impulsively but naturally set, was followed by other soldiers near the cafe, and before they had passed the next street the line had grown to a hundred, and when the cemetery gates were reached a throng of sympathetic and noble people had joined these young American soldiers.

The poor little woman saw all this and without a word of question, every man took his place in line behind the poverty-stricken little woman, and the example so impulsively but naturally set, was followed by other soldiers near the cafe, and before they had passed the next street the line had grown to a hundred, and when the cemetery gates were reached a throng of sympathetic and noble people had joined these young American soldiers.

Napoleon and the Kaiser. Germany's invasion of Russia, notwithstanding the fact that the Kaiser was a German, was the same war with Napoleon Bonaparte.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Nearly two million pounds' worth of savings certificates have been sold in Australia.

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Views of the Vigilantes

WHY IS THE DRAFT FAIR TO ALL-RICH AND POOR ALIKE?
An Interview With Hon. Joseph A. Cooke, Mayor of Meriden.

Mayor Joseph A. Cooke, in another of the Connecticut state council of defense series of "Made-in-Connecticut" war interviews, also made public to-day his answer to the question: "Why is the draft fair to all-rich and poor alike?" In the following manner: "The method used in the present war draft is among the best that could be chosen. There was no opportunity for favoritism and all were given a fair chance. As for the poor, they are as well as those not so well supplied with this world's goods were drafted and they will have to serve their country, except there be some good reason for exemption. In fact, young men will be taken from all walks of life. Thus the duty is distributed as equally as possible."

The fairness shown in drawing the draft numbers in Washington has created confidence in the young men that they will be given a square deal all around by the government. Many of them are not only willing but also anxious to do their share in the war, may assist in the fight to continue the freedom we now enjoy.

As our country is engaged in the great European conflict we must stand to the end. There can be no backing out. To do this the government must have the loyal support of her citizens. Undoubtedly this will be given liberally, and American patriotism will now as before stand out as the greatest in the world."

OTHER VIEW POINTS

One fears to say a word about the coming potato crop. And yet the government reports indicate the greatest in the land's history. Who can doubt, though, that trial will not bob up to say it is all ruined because the line storm got twisted, or some equally foolish thing. Sure enough a war has been found to milt the consumer. Your

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